mategraph

EMPHRE THEATRE 2-8:20—The Idars.

EMPHRE THEATRE 2-8:10—A Runaway Girl.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-2-8—The Village

Postmasier.

GARDEN THEATRE—2:15—7:45—The Christian.

GARBICK THEATRES—2:8:15—Catherine.

GRAND OFFRA HOUSE—2:8-Red, White and Blue.

HARLEM OFFRA HOUSE—7:45—Cyrane de Bergerac.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Hotel Topsy Turvy.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-S-Im Weirsen Rosss'l.

KRITE'S-0.30 to 11 p. m.-Continuous Performance.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-2-8:15-Worth a Mill-

NOTER & BIAL'S S Vandeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE S. Trelawny of the Wells.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE S 20 On and Off.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE S II Barbiere di Sivigila.

MUERAY HILL THEATRE—2—8:15—Captain Swift.
PASTOR'S—12 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE—2 S.—Vaudeville.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:15—As You Like 1t.

Inder to Advertisements.

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New Pork Daily Tribune. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN,-Secretaries Moore and Cieda of the American and Spanish Peace Commissions at Paris prepared the articles of the treaty of peace, which the Commissions will consider to-day. They will also deals to the consider peace, which the Commissions will consider to-day. They will also draft tentative articles covering subjects for future negotiation.

General Kitchener has proposed a public subscription of £100,000 to found a Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, and has obtained the support for the project of the Queen, the Frince of Wales, Lord Salisbury and other prominent persons.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland identified the jewels recovered from two men in London as among those recently stolen from her in a French railway train.

The Czar has assured the Sultan that, while Prince George of Greece will go to Crete as Commissioner of the Powers, Turkish sovereignty will be maintained.

General John R. Brooke is about to resign the command of the Department of Porto Rico, and be succeeded by General Guy V. Henry.

The Spanish Government is taking active measures to prevent a Carlist uprising.

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The troops of the United States of Central America have retired unsuccessful from Salvador, which resists the new scheme of union. They will also draft tentative article

have retired unsuccessful from Salvador, which resists the new scheme of union.

DOMESTIC—President McKimley gave a dinner in honor of President Iglesias of Costa Rica.— Consideration of the Behring Sea Rica.— Consideration of the Behring Sea Sion, without reaching a settlement.— The War Department Investigating Commission began to take testimony in Boston.— The sidewheel steamer Portland, plying between Boston and Portland, was reported lost with all on board, off Cape Cod; she carried sixty-five passengers and a crew of fifty.— It is understood in Albany that Governor Black is determined to suspend George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, and that he will probably act in the matter to-day.— The reports ably act in the matter to-day.— The reports ably act in the matter to-day.— The reports ably act in the matter to-day.— The rial of Mrs. Margaret Cody. who is accused of trying to blackmail theorge J. and Heien Gould, was begun in Albany.— The trial by court-martial of Naval Constructor Hanseom began at the League Island Navy Yard.— A negro soldier was shot and killed in a brawl growing out of difficulties in a saloon in Macon, Ga.

CITY—Stocks were irregular on realizing sales. CITY - Stocks were irregular on realizing sales.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular on reached.

The annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was begun at No. 12 West Thirty-first-st. —— It was announced that the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, son of the late pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, had accepted the chair of Christ. tians Ethics in the Union Theological Seminary.

The crews of several vessels wrecked in
the storm were brought to this port.

B. B. the storm were brought to this port. — B. B. Codell, fr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Congressman Quige visited Colonel Roosevelt in Oyster Bay. — Low prices ruled at the Fasig sale of trotters in Madison Square Garden — It was announced that the Consistery of the Collegiate Parish had relieved Dr. E. B. Coe of the care of the congregation of the church at Fifth-ave, and Forty-eighth-st.; he will hereafter have general charge of the Collegiate Parish. — The season at the Metropolitan Opera House was opened with "Tannhaüser"; there was a brilliant gathering of society. — Bids for \$1.750,000 of city hends were opened by Controller Color, the issue helps

WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day; Snow, followed by clearing, colder weather. The temperature yesterday; Highest, 44 degrees; lowest, 34; average, 384₂.

GOVERNOR AND AMENDMENT.

The Governor-elect has been urged to advocate the plan of biennial sessions in his first message to the Legislature and to use his influence to secure the passage of the proposed amendment a second time and its consequent submission to the people. It is not unlikely that he has also been urged to do nothing of the sort. But an omission to say or do anything about the matter would not necessarily mean that he has no positive opinions on one side or the other. It might mean that he did not consider the subject to be within his province. Governor Black made a large if not an extreme use of his power and influence to secure and ally lives from hand to mouth. To him suffiprevent legislation, as a rule to his own credit cient unto the day is the evil thereof, and his and the advantage of the people. But though daily bread is actually daily bread. He must even some of his friends thought he went rather too far in that direction, it must be remembered that the Executive is an important part of the legislative machinery; that a bill before it can become a law must receive his approval or he every need. With the growing complexity of passed by a two-thirds vote over his veto. In the matter of amendments to the organic law, however, the case is widely different.

It is a fact perhaps not often considered that the Governor, as Governor, is carefully excluded from any share in the process of amending the Constitution. His rights are precisely those of every private citizen, namely, to express his opinions freely and to vote for or against an amendment when it is submitted to land takes rank with wrecks of the great ocean the people. The Constitution provides as follows, Article XIV, Section 1:

Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate and Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each by a majority of the members elected to each proposed amendment Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journais, and the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice, and if in the Legislature so next chosen, as aforecald, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments or amendment or amendment or amendment or amendments or the people for approval in such manner and at such times as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part Constitution from and after the first day of January next after such approval.

Thus the initiative is left wholly to the Legislature, which retains exclusive control of every step in the process down to the last, the Governor having no connection whatsoever with

Roosevelt's opinion of the merits of the proposal may be, considerations of propriety, and outside himself. perhaps also of expediency, may persuade him to refrain from connecting himself with an operation in which the Constitution assigns no official part to the Governor. If, as many, not improbably a majority, of the people are strongly inclined to believe, blennial sessions of the Legislature would promote the general welfare, so important a change ought nevertheless to be adopted only after a free, deliberate and impartial discussion-such a discussion as Governor Black's exercise of his official resources virtually precluded last winter.

SPAIN'S SURRENDER.

Spain says she yields to stress of circum She has exhausted her military power and the resources of diplomacy. Therefore, "to avoid bloodshed and from considerations of humanity and patriotism," she will submit to the conditions of the conqueror, however hard they may be. With the exception of the last hypothetical clause the statement is quite true, and easily explicable. The intimation that the terms exacted by this country are hard or harsh is not true, as we have already shown, neither comparatively nor positively. The terms are vastly more lenient to Spain than those usually-indeed, we might say invariably-exacted by other conquering nations, and they are actually kind in that they save Spain from incalculable future trouble. The bloodshed Spain wishes to avoid and the considerations of humanity and patriotism which constrain her are, of course, purely subjective and personal to herself. She wishes to avoid a worse disaster than any that has yet befallen her, and in that she is entirely truthful and judicious.

It is well to bear clearly in mind, however, that the stress of circumstances to which Spain yields, real as it is, is altogether of her own making. We need not, to justify that charge, go back to her ancient tyrannies, to her long misgovernment of her colonies, to her persistent refusal to join the liberal march of European nations. We need not go as far back, even, as the outbreak of the last Cuban war. Within the last twelve months she has brought this woe upon herself. As late as the beginning of the present year she might have saved herself these losses and kept her flag flying in the Greater Antilles. An honest granting of genuine autonomy to Cuba and a frank appeal to this country for moral assistance in effecting the reforms would have been sufficient. And seeing that this country was so closely concerned in Cuban affairs, and that it had for many years protected Spain in her possession of Cuba against the hostile approaches of other Powers, such an appeal might have been made without the slightest derogation of Spanish honor. We may come to a later date than that. If Spain had listened to the counsels of some of her own best sons, such as Admiral Cervera; if she had not perversely blinded herself to the meaning of conditions at the outbreak of the war and of the first operations in the war; or even if, after the destruction of her navy and the defeat and capture of her army, she had promptly sought an honorable peace, she might have saved to herself much which she has now irretrievably lost.

She brought these hardships upon herself by her own persistence in a hopeless struggle and by her vain imaginings that some European Power or Powers would intervene in her behalf. Her dreams of repeating the victories of the old conquistadores and of rallying Europe to her aid made for her a fool's paradise. The awakening has now come, and it no doubt is hard to her. But it is her own dreams that have made it so. The American President might with absolute truthfulness adopt the words of Richelieu, and, to Spain's complaint that he is cruel, reply: "I am not; I am just." There is nothing harder than justice to the ously restrict the sale of American products unjust. And that is why Spain finds her sur- abroad. The fact that diplomatic protests were

THE POWER OF THE ELEMENTS. were opened by Controller Coler, the issue being tendered for fifteen times over.

Woods. The trolley in front of one's door was about as useful as a country wagon-track, and about as useful as a country wagon-track, and three million people were as much at the mercy of the storm as if they were scattered over a vast expanse of territory under primitive conditions. In a way they were more at its mercy, for nobody is so helpless as the city man who depends for everything on some complicated machinery with which he himself has nothing to do, whose food must be brought to him or he starves, who depends on a steampipe under the street for his heat and a water-pipe fifty miles long for his drink, who cannot be sure of the most necessary articles to sustain life if the trains are blocked long enough for him to con-

sume the small store at hand. The farmer gets showed in sometimes, but he has wood in the shed and coal in the bin, and a cellar and barn full of food and a well at the kitchen door. The individual city man generbe in constant communication with his base of supplies. And the city, as a whole, simply reflects the individual, for it would soon be helpless cut off from the country which supplies its civilization the greater is the dependence of man on appliances which are at the mercy of the elements. A foot of snow would not block a country sleigh, but it almost paralyzes the

traffic of our crowded streets. New-Yorkers have felt some inconvenience from the storm, but they have no such tragedles to mourn over as have the people of the New-England coast. The less of the steamer Portsteamships as a terrible and heartbreaking disaster. The Portland was a stanch vessel be longing to a line of excellent repute, and there Her fate brings us face to face again with the awfulness of Nature and the helplessness of man. We rarely think of these coastwise steamers which ply so freely from harbor to harbor as subject to the constant peril of the deep like the ships that cross the ocean. A trip to Europe, common as it is now, neverthe less is one likely to stir every imagination to realize the dangers of the sea. But one takes a bont from Boston to Portland or New-York to Providence with the same thoughtlessness that one takes a streetcar. But the passengers who set out from Boston on Saturday night found themselves, when scarcely out of the harbor, at the mercy of the waves and as helpless as

though shipwrecked in midocean. freedom from danger. The greatest ship and the transaction until he gers to the polls. Some the best-built house only give him a screen, not of the members who voted for the biennial ses- a shield, against the power of the universe, sions amendment which Governor Flack drafted which at any instant may crush him. The little protested against the new tariff have gone and caused to be introduced last winter, and flurry of wind and snow on Saturday night was who sincerely support the proposed change, did only a tritting fling of Nature's force. It only while we have been decreasing ours from them not fully approve his course. Admitting his hinted of the powers of destruction about us.

WHERE TO APPLY.

The report that the Metropolitan and Manhattan companies are both desirous of obtaining a franchise for the construction and operation of underground rapid transit roads is by no means incredible. One or more of the principal men in the Metropolitan company declared some time ago that, so far from antagonizing the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission, they hoped they might be carried out, believing that the surface lines would be benefited thereby. A great many persons have considered this a sound calculation, and furthermore have thought that the Manhattan derground roads, which were more likely to be contributors than competitors. If now the managers of one or both of the companies are inclined to think that they cannot afford to let so good a thing escape them, there is nothing in their change of attitude to cause astonishment. A limit to the demand for transporta-

tion facilities in New-York is not yet in sight. But we fall to see why the report in question should suggest the necessity of a new Rapid Transit Commission constituted on a new basis. The present Commission has made an exhaustive study of the whole subject, its ability and integrity are undoubted, and it is not at all likely to be fooled into agreeing to any arrangement which would give the city the worst of the bargain. If it requires additional powers to deal with new conditions, the Legislature can bestow them, and the people would have perfect confidence that no abuse of trust would follow; whereas a conviction that the business was going to be given over to political manipulation would pretty certainly result from its transferral to new hands. If any existing corporation wants the underground franchise it is at perfect liberty to apply to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, Alexander E. Orr, president.

ANOTHER STREETCAR EVIL. The last three days have strikingly revealed another abominable feature of the "dead openand-shut" trolley-cars of the Nassau lines in Brooklyn. The streets at the sides of the eartracks have been covered either knee-deep with snow or ankle-deep with slush. At corner crossings only have narrow paths been kept open for pedestrians. The old-style closed cars, with an entrance and exit platform at each end only, could be and generally were stopped with one of the platforms exactly over the crossing, so that passengers could get off or on at the path without wading through snow or slush or

But these new abominations are not and cannot be thus managed. Each of them has at least four separate doors along the side. If it stops with one of those doors immediately over the crossing path, people can enter or leave that one compartment without wading. But people leaving at the same moment another compartment, by another door, are compelled to plunge knee-deep into snow or ankle-deep into slush or mud, and flounder or splash their way through It perhaps the whole length of the car to reach the path.

That is the disgusting hardship, repulsive to decency and menacing to nealth, which the Nassau company is now imposing upon those who are so unfortunate as to be dependent upon its cars for transportation.

EXPORTS AND THE DINGLEY TARIFF.

A day or two ago we called attention to the signal failure of the Dingley Tariff law to substantiate during the first year of its operation the doleful predictions so freely made by Free-Trade critics, that its enactment would serirender galling and deems our conditions hard. entered by no less than thirteen foreign coun tries against the imposition of the higher du ties contemplated by the Dingley law was eagerly seized upon by these critics to sup-Civilization does not amount to much in the port their contention that the American export most disastrous check.

If there was one country with which, according to the Democratic opposition, commercial relations were to be most injuriously disturbed by the new tariff measure, that country was Argentina; for at one stroke duties were reimposed by the Dingley law on raw wool and on hides-the two chief exports of the Argentine, which under the Wilson-Gorman law had passed our custom houses free. Naturally, it was argued, with these increased imposts laid on Argentine preducts, American trade with that country could scarcely be expected to maintain itself at its former satisfactory level. But, as was shown in a previous article, returns of the Argentine trade for the first fourteen months of the life of the Dingley Tariff law have entirely confounded these false prophets of evil. For, although American purchases from the Argentine have fallen from \$9,815,179 in the first nine months of 1897 to \$4,226,900 in the first nine months of 1898. American sales to the Argentine have increased in the same period from \$4,154,989 to \$5,827,-

It is practicable, moreover, to carry the argument still further, and to show that the Dingley law has produced similar results in our trade with many other foreign countries. In the tables which follow American sales for the last three years to the thirteen countries which protested against the enactment of the Dingley law are contrasted with foreign sales to the United States during the same period. It will be seen that in practically every case our sales have increased while our purchases have diminished. The tables cover the nine months ending with September in each year considered;

	lan to	Jan. to	Jan. to
Exports to- S	pt., 1826.	Sept., 1897.	Sept., 1858
United Kingdom . !	363,095,280	\$319,738,444	\$305,290,59
Germany	67,844,663	85,617,745	100,651,87
France	31.875.227	43,467,625	56,697,47
	47,596,482	53.868.272	68.883.34
Br Nor America.	32,716,261	44,274,283	49,692,47
Netherlands	21,847,764	29,541,353	31,722,15
Relgium		15,120,653	16,957,48
Italy	13,937,838		
Japan	6,641,266	10,000,000	15,103,21
Denmark	5,369,681	7,903,834	10,600.42
China	7,793,440	955505004	9,410,14
Argentina	4,732,418	4.154.989	5,827,62
Austria-Hungary	1,796,785	2,305,461	4,551,48
		110.793	198,15
Switzerland		128.717	121.50
Croeco	71,181	E400 F.E4	2-1-1-1-7

The imports into the United States from these thirteen countries for the three years

cere:			
Sere:			
	Jan to	Jan. to	Jan. to
	Sept., 1896	Sept. 1897.	Sept. 1896
nited Kingdom	\$101 712 SA	1 133,199,350	\$82,602.31
niled Kingdom	74 427 920	81,149,550	59.096.4
ermaty		53,602,240	40,883.4
rance			
r. Nor. America	28,077,893	20 457,626	21,868.40
etherlands	8,112,760	10,726,779	10,174.02
elgium		11.579.817	6 592 93
taly		13,406,462	16,555,33
		18,585,239	16.735.46
apan		276.129	
enmark			167.0
hina	12,401,610	15,806,456	13.145.2
rgentina	5,640,451	9.313.179	4,226,90
ustria-Hungary		E. 873, 895	3.663.5
		9.583,530	9.277,57
witzerland	Section 1 and 1 an	269.131	
reece	364.639	207,131	518,7

Thus it appears that in the single country No sea is smooth enough, no harbor locked | which the Free Traders selected as a "horrible enough, no land so safely lying as to give man example" of the effects of Protection upon our export business our sales have increased onefourth, while our purchases were falling off onehalf; and practically all the countries which steadily on increasing their purchases from us "But," say the Free Traders, "this Increased right and power to "recommend such matters as the shall judge expedient." they thought that his determined advocacy of the amendment was in the nature of a usurpation. Whatever Colonel shall provide the second about helpless and "sale abroad is merely due to the fact that on the fact that the work done at the fact that the subscription of the work done at the fact that of the fact that the work done at the fact that the work done

nding with	September of	each year	since 1894.
	1896 416,364,411 1897 466,635,349		44,652,619 49,799,500 13,515,845 55,086,502
			Committee of the same

Thus while agricultural exports, under th stimulus of the recent exceptional demand for them abroad, have risen in value since 1894 about 50 per cent, exports of manufactures have nearly doubled and miscellaneous exports show a most gratifying and substantial in-

THE NEW STAFF.

Among the reforms which will come with people had no good reason to be afraid of un- the inauguration of Governor Roosevelt will be a military staff for which the Commander-in-Chief will not be called upon to apologize. Heretofore the military staff has been looked upon as the proper place for friends of the Governor who deserved a reward for political services, or for men who were recommended by them, and among the most persistent applicants for recognition at the end of a campaign were the men whose ambition it was to wear a uniform and to be known as "General" or "Colonel." The fact that a man was ignorant on the subject of military matters had little weight in the case, and men received commissions as generals and as colonels and masqueraded as military dignitaries during an administration. Some of these officers bore their military honors, gold lace and flashing accontrements with modesty, while others paraded and strutted to the disgust of the average citizen and to the discomfort of the members of the State soldiery. In some instances the pretence of the staff officer went so far as to drive from the Guard worthy and competent officers, who would not take orders from men whose proper field of activity should have been a department office.

Governor Roosevelt will doubtless be surrounded by a staff which will have none of the objectionable features of the old military in money on subscriptions." contingent. There may be less gold lace, but there will be more military knowledge. The staff efficers may attract less attention at social functions, but will do better service if called to active duty. The individual memcalled to active duty. The hard their glitterhers may hold lower ranks than their glitterhers may hold lower ranks than their glitterling predecessors, but they will be entitled to
down and in great glee cried;
"Oh! And with that thuit on?"—(Cleveland) ing predecessors, but they will be entitled to their rank. Of the fourteen aides-de-camp who will serve on Governor Roosevelt's staff only four may be taken from elvil life, while the brigadier-general, will have his duties so clearly defined that he will not be likely to usurp the rights of others. Under the direction of a soldier Governor, surrounded by a soldier staff, the tinsel officer will pass from the stage.

There used to be a toke about snowdrifts on the elevated roads. At least it was considered to be a joke; but it now looks as though it ought to have been taken seriously, since the Brooklyn elevated roads have discontinued even the few through trains they used to run across the Bridge, "on account of the snow." What a sweet boon it has been to the public, to be sure, this giving of a \$20,000,000 public property to a private corporation.

It is to be hoped Esterhazy has not sailed for this country. The landing of certain classes of immigrants here is forbidden by law.

Mr. "Rat" Regan, now of the city jail of Bridgeport, erstwhile of no fixed abiding-place, appears to be a burglar of more than usual fortitude, inasmuch as he underwent a voluntary fast of eight days after his incarceration, on the ground that he was wrongfully imprisoned. He asserted that he would not eat till he was liberated, but on the ninth day the prison doctor came along with a stomach pump, and after pumping a quart of milk into his vacant clined numerous bottles of beer during his fast which, now that he was rescued from danger of starvation, wouldn't be effered to him again, there must have been a peculiar poignancy in Mr. "Bat" Regan's retrospections. Henceforward in such emergencies he may lay to heart that in the affairs of locked-up burglars when the control of the co trade und r the new schedules would suffer a Mr. "Bat" Regan's retrospections. Henceforthere is a tide of beer it must be taken at the flood or not at all. As to his fast, the stomachpump has put an end to that, showing to his kind that as an exploit of contumacy there is no wisdom in taking example from it.

> If this whole city is the model of sweetness and light which Devery before election declared iniquity, and asked me whether I could give any it to be, what is Chapman raising such a ruc-

In jumping board bills the various factions into which the late Syracuse convention was divided show equality of nimbleness and the straightforward vigor of the Australian kangaroo. Pretty nearly all the publicans of that city have been nowing for their money since the convocation dispersed. One hotel has an unpaid wine bill of \$38; the Chicago Platform Democrats fled forth into space owing \$180; the Silverites at a third adjourned since dispersion of the most out of his assets."—(Pittsburg Chronicle. city have been howling for their money since the Silverites at a third adjourned sine die without settlement, but have since paid up; even the one at which Croker and Hill made their headquarters still clamors for its balance due. With a Democratic victory payment would have been comparatively easy, but under present circumstances it seems to present to the Wigwam and other organizations of the party quite a serious financial problem. As things have turned out it is apparent that the convention should have been run on a more economica

PERSONAL.

In an address delivered at Hartford last week the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale told the story of James Russell Lowell's first client as Lowell had told it to him. Lowell had hardly opened his law office when a stranger appeared. The young lawyer deferentially offered him a chair, took out his notebook, talked of the weather, and when he finally came to business found the stranger was a bill collector. A. W. McCune, who is mentioned as a p

Senator from Utah, began life as a farmer's boy, and is now president of the Utah and Pacific Railroad Company, owner of a famous British Columbia gold mine, and has a monthly income of between \$100,000 and \$50,000. A Boston paper tells the follow: ; story of the

late Colonel Henry Lee: "A business man in Bos ton was so fortunate as to have a very gentle-manly little fellow for an office boy-he's a busi-ness man himself now, and well fulfils the promise of his youth. One day he was sent to Colonel Lee's office with a message. He returned, deliv-ered the answer, and no more was thought of it until the next day, when the good colonel climbed three long flights of stairs to say that he had never seen so courteous and gentlemanly a boy; that he had done his errand with a grace and courtees that many a man might envy, and that he felt it his duty to come and say so to the boy's employer." ton was so fortunate as to have a very gentle-

Senator Hanna is the owner of the manuscript from which General Grant made his memorable speech at Warren in the Garfield campaign. It was a gift from Grant to the Senator.

The Pope has given orders to stop all proceedings the Congregation of the Index against the Life of Father Hecker," and has appointed a commission of Cardinals to examine all the ques-tions of orthodoxy and unorthodoxy connected with the book, and to report to His Holliness, who will then decide as to the treatment of the volume.

"Friends of the Rev. Stopford Brooke," says The Boston Transcript," "have been giad to welome him back to Boston again, for by some it had White House to-day was Joseph H. Choate, of New been feated that the attractions of his native land would keep him in England, and thus rob America the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Choate of one of her most useful and talented adopted called to pay his respects to the President, and re-

MUSIC.

BEGINNING OF THE OPERA SEASON.

There have been more brilliant operatic begin-

nings in New-York than that of last night at the

Metropolitan Opera House, but not many that held

In them finer promises for the future. The climate

of Chicago had dealt unkindly with Mr. Grau's

Wolfram (the opera was "Tannhauser"), could not sing at all, and Henri Albers, a newcomer, took

his place; but that was one of the least damaging incidents in the chapter of accidents, and worked

weal for M. Albers. In substitutions of this kind,

as a rule, little is expected, and when so much

is given as M. Albers gave, it seems even more

than it is. So in a sense it might even he said

that a deprivation like that caused by Mr. Bis-

pham's filness benefited the representation. The

audience was attuned by it to a kindly interest

and this was doubly deplorable; not only was his

beautiful voice missed and his suave style, for

which there are opportunities in "Tannhauser."

but he sang in German for the first time in New-

York; and since operatic winds are now all blow-

ing Wagner-ward, it was a pity that so distin-

guished a recruit from France was prevented from

appearing at his best. As it was, M. Plancon

challenged praise because of the correctness of his

pronunciation and his most admirable enunciation

of the text. Apology was made for his vocal in-

efficiency on the house bill, and again by Mr. Grau

For M. Van Dyck, who assumed the titular role, and with it effected his entrance on the Metro-

politan stage, no excuses were offered. There are reasons for believing that the audience, prodigious

in numbers, brilliant in character and kindly in disposition, as well as the singer would have bene-

for some cause not to be determined here he fel

as those who heard him for the first time. Under

the circumstances justice and kindness toward a

superb artist demand that judgment he held in

abevance so far as his voice is concerned. We

have heard that voice ring out like a clarion in

some of the theatres of Europe, and it will surely

come into its true estate before long. For to-day

let the record, so far as it concerns him, close with

a tribute of praise which cannot be made too en-

But with this the excuses and apolgies may be

and Mme. Nordica's Venus there can only be ex-

lovely voices, lovely art-they can wait for a fuller

ought Miss Meisslinger's singing, as the shepherd

BRILLIANT GATHERING OF SOCIETY.

able circles of New-York occupied the boxes in the

parterre, several of the boxes in the grand tier, and

many seats in the orchestra and even in the upper

balcony, at the opening of the Metropolitan Opera

House last evening. It was after 9 o'clock before

all the boxes in the parterre were filled, and it was

quite 10 o'clock before the auditorium was com-

pletely occupied by one of the most brilliant audi-

ences perhaps ever gathered there. The display

of jewels was dazzling, and the show of new and

handsome gowns has seldom been equalled in the

Mrs. Astor, in a gown of black velvet combined

with white satin, sat in her box with Mr. and Mrs.

stomacher, a collarette and tiara, and carried a

jewelled fan. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was very beautiful in a gown of smoke-colored silk trimmed

with passementerie and lace. Her ornaments were a plastron of diamonds on the corsage, a necklace

of solitaire diamonds and a tiny crown of the

Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate, with her flance, the Earl

of Strafford, was the guest of Mrs. Heher R.

Bishop, and looked strikingly beautiful in a gown

corsage was edged with a reviere of diamonds, and

she wore as a head ornament a wreath of holly,

heavy with its wealth of red berries. Miss Bishop,

who also sat in the box, was in a handsome gown

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, sr., sat in

their box with Mr. and Mrs. Wharton as their

guests. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a gown of white

satin, the corsage relieved with a band of mauve

velvet and ornamented with diamonds. Mrs.

Wharton was in black velvet, with a dash of

mother, Mrs. George H. Bend; her sister, Miss Amy

Bend, and her aunt, Miss Amy Townsend. Miss Bend was in white satin, relieved with a large bow

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, in the adjoining

box, had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson and

Richard T. Wilson, jr. Mrs. Wilson was in yellow

brocade and lace: Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.,

wore a gown of white satin. The corsage was em-

bellished with pale pink roses and diamond orna-

ments; she also were a necklace of solitaires and

a narrow cornet of diamonds, while Mrs. Wilson

was in a gown of black-and-white striped silk, with

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, the latter in

Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane and Mr. and Mrs

Lloyd S. Bryce occupied the box adjoining. Mrs. Sloane was in a gown of gray satin, the cor-

sage relieved with shell-pink chiffon. Her orna-

ments were a collarette of diamonds with deep pendants and a single diamond star in the confure.

Mrs. Bryce was in a gown of white satin, trimmed

with lace and pink roses. Her ornaments were dia-

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in white satin, relieved

with a belt of cherry-colored satin, occupied a box

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. H

McKay Twombly and Miss Lila Sloane occupied

their box. Mrs. Sloane wore a gown of white

satin, covered with black lace, the corsage orna-

mented with diamonds and ropes of pearls. Mrs.

Twombly was in white satin with silver trimmings

and Mics Sloane was in pale blue satin, with white feather aigrette in her confure.

Mrs. Henri Barbey, in black velvet, occupied her box with Mrs. Alfred Seton, jr., in pink satin, and Mrs. Barbey, in a gown of deep blue satin with

Mrs. Elbridge Gerry, in white satin, with some

gorgeous diamond ornaments, occupied her box

with Miss Gerry, who wore a gown of canary-col-

Mr. and Mrs. Herrmann Oelrichs, the latter in

pink satin, with trimmings of gold, occupied one of the portierre boxes.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, sr., the latter in

a gown of wine-colored moire, had as their guests

ored satto, and Robert C. Sands.

William Sloane.

mer L. Schiff

ross-pink satin, had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Post. Mrs. Post was in buttercup-yellow

blue satin ribbon on the left shoulder

of black velvet with trimmings of lace.

The men and women who represent the fashion-

meed of praise till time is more propitious. Not

pressions of delight and gratitude; lovely

lad, be forgotten.

Opera House.

same lewels.

from the stage after the first act.

singers. Mr. Bispham, who should have personat

been sent to Lord Kitchener since his return to England.

Lord Hallfax, the president of the English Church Union, is writing a history of the effort made by the Ritualists to bring about a union be-tween the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The agent of an express company in Huntington, Ind., is a canny individual. Reasoning that money in a safe is in danger of being stolen by burglars, it has been his custom to take it out of the office safe every night and bring it home with him, so when burglars actually did break open the safe the other night they didn't get a cent.

He Favored It.—Watts-How are you on the pol-ley of the open door? Lushforth-H you mean on Sundays, I am with you.—(Indianapoils Journal and to a generosity in judgment for which there was, unhapply, only too much occasion. M. Plan-con, the Landgrave, was sadly under the weather,

The official count in Nebraska gives the Populist candidate for Governor 96,763 and the Republican candidate 93,281, a fusion majority of 3,422. The Republican gain in two years is 18,387.

YOUR UNCLE SAM. He is glad to hear your reason
When you don't indorse his plan.
At any time an' season
He will listen like a man.
There's a gentle, kindly glimmer
In his face, clean to the last.
But the lines glt hard an' grimmer
When you say he doesn't da'st. If it's fight or annexation
You discuss, he'll hear you through;
While you make your demonstration
Of the course thet you'd pursue.
He don't seek nor shun a tussle;
He has had some in the past,
An' it sort o' swells his muscle
When you say he doesn't da'st.
—(Washington Star.

A prospective subscriber to "The West Newton short of the just expectations of his friends, as well in.) Sun" recently wrote to the editor of that journal to ask whether he would take his pay in chickens. The editor replied: "Yes-and wood and meal, meat and corn, and potatoes, and peaches, and billy goats, and pigs, and horses, and hay, and land, and mules, and cows, and caives, and rabbits, and wheat, and turnips, and any old thing you've get. We have on rare occasions even taken

He Was Surprised.—The Plimleys entertained their pedro club a few evenings ago, and after tea Mr. Plimley put on his dress suit.
Little Percey eyed him suspiciously while he was dressing and finally said:
"Tupa, you thaid you wath going to thiay home thith evening." thusiastic for the picturesqueness, vigor, distinction, vividness, elasticity and truthfulness of his dramatic Impersonation. brought to an end. For Mme. Eames's Elizabeth

I am, my dear little boy," Percey's papa re-

others will be officers of the National Guard, woman who was the means of having a definite and the adjutant-general, with the rank of a day in the year set apart for the National observer. ance of Thanksgiving. Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale a Boston woman, and editor of the first woman's magazine published in this country, worked for twenty years to accomplish this end. Time did not daunt her courage, but rather increased her in-She wrote to Governors of States and to Presidents of the United States. At last President Lincoln adopted her suggestion in 1864, when there was reason to rejoice over the success of the North in restoring the Union.

The young man arose from the car seat and the fat lady was in a twitter at once.

"Oh, dear me, sir, how very kind of you. I really don't feel as if I ought to take your seat. Gentlemen are so unselfish. Do you really insist?"

And she beamed at him archly.

"No, ma'am." he said in a hollow voice. "I don't insist. I only got up 'cause I think th' darn steam heater under th' seat has busted?"—(Cleveland Plain Dealer. John Jacob Astor, Worthington Whitehouse and J. Roosevelt Roosevelt. Mrs. Astor were some of her most gorgeous diamonds, including a

The Rev. B. F. Chapman, of Andover, Conn., now eighty-eight years old, is a living refutation of the thirteen superstition. He was born on the 13th day of the month. He was thirteen years old when his family made an important move of his boyhood, and thirteen years after that he was mar-He is a member of a family of thirteen, and his wife was also so situated. She was born on the 13th day of the month, and had thirteen letters in her name. Three of their five children saw the light of day on the same day of the month, and Mr. Chapman says, in conclusion, that he was born and probably will die in one of the thirteen original States, and in a county having thirteen towns. When he came to Andover the usher at the church showed him into pew No. 13, and he has sat there midst left him to his reflections. As he had de- for forty years. When he came to Andover the postmaster offered him No. 13 letter-box, saying

"What a whin likes," says Mr. Labouchere, sheep that never opens its mouth, and which submissively goes into the pen to which the whip's finger points. Years ago I remember once voting on some very triffing issue against Liberal officialdom. The next time I met the chief whip he glared at me as though I were a monster of explanation of my conduct. I modestly replied that I had thought that the other side was right. He almost had a fit, and gobbled at me like an irate turkey. I asked him whether I was to vote against my own convictions. 'D- your convictions! he said. 'A pretty pass things are coming to when one of our lot talks about convictions!"

"How did you get your overcoat away from your

An amateur dramatic club of San Juan, o, makes this announcement: "To the Public-Agein comes the 'Gira Artistica Juvenil,' to proportion the greatest watchfulness to the gallant public of this capital being pleased by the good reception of the interior times, gladly to offer new spectacles lyricals dramaticals."

The Bishop of Wakefield was once consoling an East End costermonger for the loss of his little son. The poor fellow was rocking to and fro in his distress. He suddenly looked at the Bishop, and with lears running down his cheeks, Said:

"D've think I could get the young beggar stuff d?"

—(London News.

A mass-meeting will be held in Philadelphia tomorrow evening to protest against the recent out-rages in North and South Carolina and Illinois. Addresses will be made by T. Thomas Fortune, William Lloyd Garrison, jr., the Rev. Drs. Henry McCook and P. O'Connell, Mrs. Fannie Jackson Coppin and Colonel A. K. McClure.

The Sultan of Muscat for some weeks past has been making a four of his possessions. He determined to appropriate the house of a widow and lodge a guard in it. He therefore gave the widow notice to vacate her house and hand it over to his men, but the widow was made of sterner stuff, and absolutely refused to move for the Sultan or his army. The woman, moreover, hired ten men and armed them with Martinis, and then defied the Sultan to combat, which was declined, and the widow still holds possession—(Pinang Gazette.

The following curious advertisement was printed cently in a Melbourne (Australia) paper:

WALLACE—In memory of Sir William Wallace, of Ellersile, Scotland, the immortal supporter of the independence of his country, who was barbarously murdered on Tower Hill, London, by order of Edward of England, 23d August, 1305.—(Inserted by Alexander Robertson, Footscray.)

Under the direction of the French Consul, M. Henri Merou, clubs for the study of the French language are being organized in Chicago.

Washington, Nov. 29.-Among the visitors at the

York, who is in Washington on business before

called to pay his respects to the President, and re-

Mrs. Naborly—So your name is the same as your papa's, Harry."
Harry—Yes'm.
Mrs. Naborly—How do you know when your mamma calls whom she means?
Harry—Oh, she always calls me kind of coaxing.—
(Brooklyn Life. Juilliard.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

RUMOR THAT HE WILL BE APPOINTED AMBAS.

SADOR TO ENGLAND REVIVED.

Mr. and Mrs. E St. John Hays had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wallace, Miss Hays and Townsend Thorndike, of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel, in Box No. 44, had

with them as guests Mr. and Mrs. Olin D. Gray, Miss Rives, of Virginia, and Algernon Blackwood. Mrs. Siegel was in a gown of white satin, with dia-

Hox No. 53 was occupied by Mrs. William Rotch Wister, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Miss Ella Wister, Lucius Gibbs and

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish had with them

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, jr. Mrs. Winthrop was in deep rose silk, combined with black Mrs. Lather Kountze, whose gown was of deep violet velvet, had as her guests the Count and Countess de Laugier-Villairs. The latter was in a gown of black velvet, the corsage ornamented with diamonds and several American Beauty roses.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven had as their guests Miss Kernochan, in blue miroir velvet, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, the latter in black velvet with jet, had as their guests Mrs. George Dodge, in white satin: Miss Dodge, in Nile-green silk, covered with gauze; General Corbin and F. A. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff had as their guests

in Box No. 51, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Newton Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg and Morti-

Stephen Pell. in their box Mr. and Mrs. Frank Drisler.
Miss Eloise Breesc's guests in Box No. 48 were